

Ecosystem Indicators

Smith, Allain and Pilling

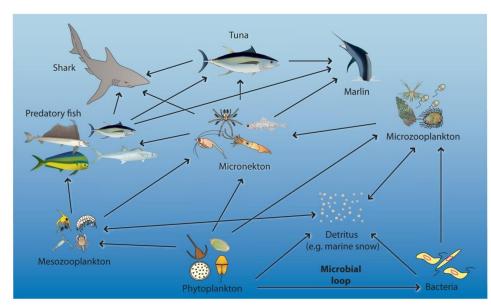
EB-WP-02

SC12, 2016 Bali, Indonesia



Overview

- Introduction
- Moving forward
- Conclusions
- Work plan
- Recommendations



Stylised warm pool area ecosystem food web

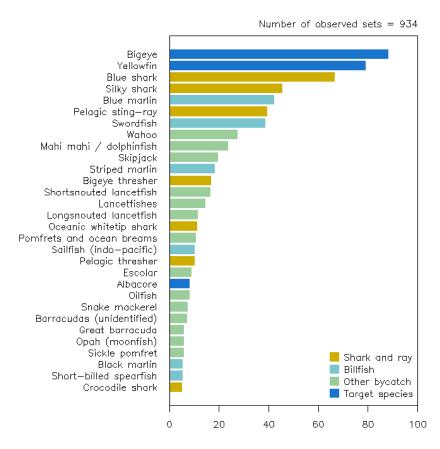


Introduction

Convention

- Strategic Research Plan
- Why ecosystem indicators
- External drivers

The paper



Percentage (%) of sets in which species is present



Why Ecosystem Indicators?

- Fisheries management and informed risk management
- Tuna live in an ecosystem
- Reducing risk in decisions
- Early warning of issues
- Support for MSE

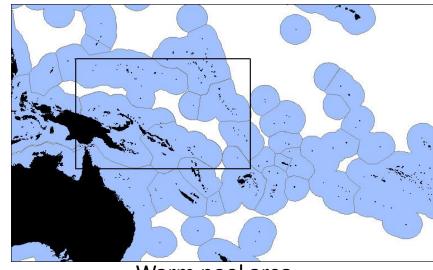


Tuna diet analyses



Moving Forward: work to date

- Pressure-State-Response (2005)
- Size spectrum and area (2005)
- Knowledge of the underlying system (2012)
- Warm pool design and testing (2015)



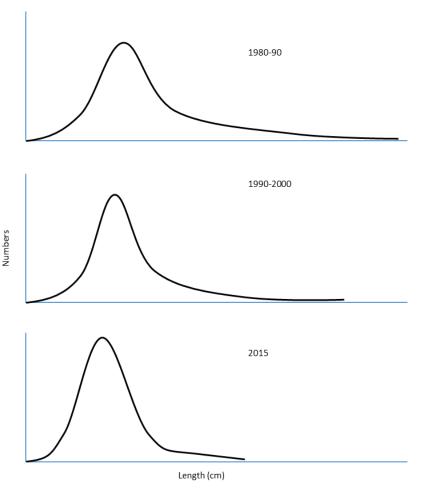
Warm pool area

Shark indicators (2015)



Moving Forward: range and availability

- A range of indicators
- Maintain data efforts
- Candidate indicators already available
- SEAPODYM
- Easy to develop indicators from existing data

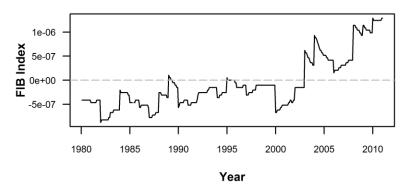


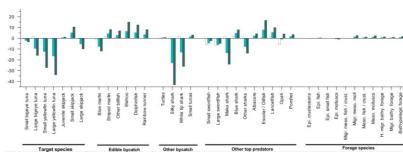
Size structure the catch of a hypothetical fish population Z, as might be derived from observer sampling data, 1980-90, 2000-2010, and 2014.

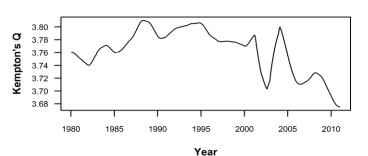


Moving Forward: design and testing

- A framework which meets needs is tractable
- Suite of pragmatic indicators
- WCPFC relevant and external drivers
- Character and state
- Global and tRFMO work
- Links to MSE work









Conclusions

- Propose SC begin design and testing of ecosystem indicators
- Indicators need to be clear metrics easily incorporated into advice
- Previous work provides guidance on nature and extent of indicators
- A range of existing indicators are available and many more can be developed readily

- Ecosystem indicators should enable more precise specification of the range of decisions leading to desired or effective outcomes, and reduce the risk of bad outcomes from decisions
- Substantive work is in design of appropriate indicators and testing them



Work plan: year one

Information collation

Engage experts

 SC review of progress and development

Task	Timeframe
Conduct a technical review of other	Jan-Apr
RFMO ecosystem indicator work, and	2017
broader development in ecosystem	
indicators	
Expert workshop to develop a range of	May 2017
candidate ecosystem indicators for the	
WCPO	
SC discussion on the range of candidate	Aug 2017
ecosystem indicators for the WCPO	
from the expert workshop	
Engage broader stakeholder base in	Sep – Dec
discussion on the range of candidate	2017
ecosystem indicators	

Engage more broadly in design



Work plan: year two

- Compilation of data and investigative analyses
- Expert workshop on testing indicators
- Incorporate indicators into a plan which identifies implementation requirements

Compilation of data and analyses to	Oct 2017-
inform testing of ecosystem indicators	Jan 2018
Expert workshop to test the refined	Jan-Feb
range of candidate ecosystem	2018
indicators for the WCPO	
Review indicators and data	Feb 2018-
requirements and integrate into	Apr 2018
WCPFC fisheries and ecosystem	
monitoring programme	
SC review of the range of candidate	Aug 2018
ecosystem indicators for the WCPO	

SC review



Recommendations

Considering the importance, utility, and use of such indicators, we invite the SC to:

- Note the proposed approach for the design and testing of ecosystem indicators for WCPO for use by WCPFC
- Consider the importance of this work programme and its prioritisation within the SC work plan

- Provide direction on the scope of the work, timing, and the implementation
- Consider funding from the SC budget or other sources to resource the work.